UNITED NATIONS

June 1990

Division of Narcotic Drugs
P.O. Box 500, 1400-Vienna Austria

information letter

London Summit Calls for Increased Resources To Reduce Drug Demand

All States have been requested to allocate increased resources to programmes designed to reduce demand for illicit drugs.

The request is made in a wide-ranging Political Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat held from 9 to 11 April 1990 at London.

Developed countries undertake to increase their technical co-operation with developing countries, bilaterally or through the United Nations, to assist the latter in devising and implementing drug demand reduction programmes.

The Declaration deals with two major aspects of the problem: reduction of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psy-

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Council Approves New Regional Co-operation Mechanism

A co-operation mechanism for Europe is to be established to enhance the region's drug control activities. The action was taken as the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1990/30 on 24 May 1990 following a request by the 11th special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Europe will have the same status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission as the HONLEAs that had been established for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The network for drug law enforcement co-operation is thus extended to another important region.

Also adopted by the Council was resolution 1990/31 in which it urged all Governments to find better ways of solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries.

By resolution 1990/32 the Council approved the use of both Arabic and English as working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. In resolution 1990/33, the Council requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs to devise policies, programmes and strategies to prevent and reduce the abuse of drugs by children in the Near and Middle East.

In addition, the Council approved the application of Bahrain, Qatar and Syria

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Cairo Meeting Requests Communications Network

Senior drug law enforcement officials from 33 African States examined ways of resolving operational problems and enhancing regional co-operation at a regional meeting held in Cairo from 4 to 8 June 1990.

The third Meeting of African Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) called for the establishment of sub-regional drug law enforce-

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H.R.H. The Princess Royal of the United Kingdom delivered a major address at the London Summit. She is seen in front of the DND special exhibit exchanging views with Margaret J. Anstee, UNOV Director-General and Co-ordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities, and Francisco Ramos-Galino (right), Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs. Also pictured is David Waddington, British Home Secretary, who presided the London Summit.

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INCB Elects Officers

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) held its 47th session in Vienna from 21 May to 1 June 1990.

Only 11 of the 13 members of the Board were present at this spring session. The two vacancies, due to the demise of Prof. Paul Reuter and to the resignation of Dr. N.K. Barkov for health reasons, will be filled by new members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 in July at Geneva.

The UNOV Director-General, the DND Director and the UNFDAC Executive-Director associated themselves with the Board's deep sorrow on the death of Prof. Reuter.

The Board welcomed four new members: Dr. O. Schröder (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. M.V.N. Rao (India), Mr. H. Cajías Kauffmann (Bolivia) and General M.A. Mansour (Egypt).

At this session the Board elected as its President Miss Betty C. Gough, Dr. Mohsen Kchouk as First Vice-President, Dr. Cai Zhi-Ji as Second Vice-President and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates and Dr. Tulio Velasquez Quevedo as Rapporteur.

In accordance with its mandates, the Board reviewed the legal manufacture of, trade in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and examined trends in the illicit drug traffic as well as cases of attempted diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit into illicit channels. The global demand for and supply of opiates for medical needs was also considered.

In anticipation of the duties which will arise following the entry into force of the 1988 Convention, the Board examined the activities carried out by the secretariat to initiate collection of data for the control system on chemicals and precursors used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Board examined the action taken by countries to ensure the execution of and to improve compliance with the international drug control treaties. It also assessed its assistance projects benefitting national drug control officials and, in particular, its assistance programme for West African States. *

** Text submitted by the INCB secretariat.*

Support for UNFDAC Projects in Colombia Augmented

Assistant Secretary-General Giuseppe di Gennaro (centre), UNFDAC Executive Director and the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations at Vienna, L.H.J.B. Van Gorkom (left), after signing an agreement on drug abuse control projects in Colombia. Also present at the ceremony was Colombian Permanent Representative Mario Lasserna Pinzon.

The Netherlands is to provide 4.7 million Dutch guilders (approximately US$2.5 million) over a three-year period to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) for four projects designed to halt the spread of drug abuse in major Colombian cities (Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín).

An agreement was signed in Vienna to that effect by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations (Vienna), L.H.J.B. Van Gorkom, and by the UNFDAC Executive Director, Giuseppe di Gennaro.

Although only the third largest producer of coca leaf, Colombia has long been the centre of the South American cocaine processing industry. Most of the produce of this illicit trade is exported to North America and Western Europe, but the spill-over into the local market has led to a dramatic increase in drug abuse and addiction in recent years.

Since 1985, UNFDAC has invested US$7.7 million in assistance to Colombia. The city projects form part of a new multisectoral programme for a total of US$24 million covering drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, rural development, coca crop substitution and law enforcement.

The Netherlands support for UNFDAC activities comes in the wake of the Political Declaration adopted by the 17th special session of the General Assembly held in February 1990 in New York. The Assembly called on Member States to give higher priority to eliminating the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In April, the London World Ministerial Summit, recognizing that the problem of illicit demand was not confined to industrialized countries, endorsed the Assembly special session's proposal that UNFDAC should elaborate subregional strategies for the most affected areas. The Summit particularly requested States to increase their co-operation with UNFDAC in order to provide support for the Andean sub-region.

Field Advisers' Seminar Held

The annual Seminar for UNFDAC Field Advisers was held at Vienna from 28 May to 1 June 1990. The Seminar was chaired by Assistant Secretary-General G. di Gennaro, UNFDAC Executive Director.

Topics addressed included project execution modalities, implications of the new sub-regional approach and co-ordination of activities with the Commission of the European Communities.

Field Advisers are based in Afghanistan, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Kenya, Laos, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand.

Prominent Speakers Urge Concerted Action against Drug Abuse

World leaders urged determination and co-ordinated action to curb the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking at the London Ministerial Summit in April 1990. Among the prominent speakers who addressed the Summit were President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom and United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Excerpts of their statements follow.

British Prime Minister

"Mankind has many enemies. Some of them have been with us as long as man himself has existed: war, poverty, famine, drought, disease.

"But even as we have begun to conquer these age-old enemies, they have been reinforced by others, and two in particular:

"First, the threat to our global environment from man's pollution of our planet; and second, the insidious threat to our way of life, and from the evils they bring in their wake: disease, corruption, violence, crime, breaking up families and destroying young lives.

"But what is most encouraging is that we are tackling these new problems by co-operating through the United Nations, through the European Community, through regional bodies like the Pompidou Group and through bilateral agreements. The problems are world-wide and solutions will only be found if we put together all our resources and our expertise in a great common effort.

"That is what we are already doing with environmental problems: and that is what we must do with the drug menace. The coming decade has been proclaimed as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse. This must not be just a label or slogan: it must represent our united will and determination to prosecute the campaign against drugs.

"You are dealing with some of the most difficult problems of all. To reduce demand takes longer than to reduce supply, and it will require years of patient effort in all our countries. But your work over the next two days can set us all on the right course: and your success will help to determine the quality of life and the health of our young people for generations to come."

President of Colombia

"It is high time the efforts made to combat drug abuse are proportionate to the gravity of the situation. If the drug problem is the great calamity of the present time and one of the most serious threats - if not the most serious - the resources and tools to be used should reflect that. Until very recently the solutions advocated bear no relation to the diagnoses. The conference must clarify this discrepancy.

"Reducing demand for illicit drugs is really the key to bring the problem under control, in particular the cocaine problem which constitutes the greatest threat and has caused so much suffering and so many difficulties to Colombia. ...

"Fragmentary strategies and easy paths are doomed to failure. Partial successes have no lasting significance if they are not part of a global fight."

UN Secretary-General

"At its recent special session, the United Nations General Assembly underscored the need to address the demand aspect of the drug problem. This Conference provides a timely opportunity to discuss this question, which is essential for an overall solution to the problem.

"I am pleased that it is now possible to take a more balanced approach to the problem which gives due attention to both the supply and demand side. This was one of the positive results of the 1987 Conference, and made it possible to discuss the drug problem in an atmosphere of mutual co-operation at the recent special session of the General Assembly. May I add here that this also underlines the effectiveness of the United Nations in bringing together concepts and national policies to arrive at concerted strategies at the global level.

"There is a need for a combined effort by Governments and, within Governments, by ministries of health, education, labour and social affairs, in addition to ministries of justice or home affairs; by international, national and non-governmental organizations; by the public and private sectors; and above all, by communities and in the home.

"Now that the world is witnessing fundamental changes which hold the promise of a new era, free from ideological conflicts and their attendant tensions, we must act together to solve this basic problem which causes incalculable suffering for individuals and their families as well as having enormous economic, social and political costs.

"By joining forces, we can put an end to the terrible slavery of drug addiction and stop the violence which it causes. Let us mobilize all our resources, intellectual, scientific, technical and financial; let us help all those who are living in the hell of drug addiction; let us protect those who are fighting so bravely against drug trafficking throughout the world. Let us safeguard our future generations from the scourge of drugs."

London Summit

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chotropic substances, and measures for combating the cocaine threat.

Issues covered in the first part include national strategies, community initiative, educational strategies, drug demand at the workplace, media campaigns, treatment and rehabilitation.

The second part deals with the need for a global strategy, increased support for UNFDAC, crop substitution and eradication of illicit cultivation, the 1988 United Nations Convention, illicit traffic by air and sea, and forfeiture of drug trafficking proceeds.

Statements were also made by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Co-ordinator of all UN drug control-related activities, the Executive Director of the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and by the Directors-General of ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

The Summit was organized by the United Kingdom Government in association with the United Nations.

Council Approves

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for membership in the Sub-Commission.

In an introductory address before the Council's Second (Social) Committee, Bertrand J. de Fondaumière, Deputy Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, noted a deterioration of the drug situation worldwide, characterized by record drug seizures, a growing demand for illicit drugs, the introduction of new dependence-producing substances, and the increased insolence of drug traffickers openly defying public authorities.

He called for urgent international action commensurate with the magnitude of the problem.

The Co-ordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities outlined the main thrust of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (E/1990/30). She stressed once again the need for increased resources for the drug units in Vienna as well as for the rest of the UN system.

Benjamin Huyghe-Braeckmans, President of the International Narcotics Control Board, introduced the Board's Report for 1989. He said that drug abuse and illicit traffic respected no borders and that close co-operation over and above borders was the efficient way of protecting the world community from the scourge of drug abuse.

Experts Study Drug Traffic Consequences

An intergovernmental group of experts met at Vienna from 21 to 25 May 1990 to study the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It prepared a framework for its future activities.

The meeting was organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, which requested the Secretary-General to analyze the magnitude and characteristics of drug-related economic transactions at all stages, and to study mechanisms which would prevent the use of banking systems and the international financial system in this activity.

Attending were experts from eleven countries.

Inter-American Co-operation Assessed

Measures to enhance co-operation in preventing drug abuse and combating illicit drug traffic in the American Hemisphere were examined at a ministerial meeting convened by the Organization of American States at Ixtapa (Mexico) from 17 to 20 April 1990.

The meeting of the Alliance of the Americas against Drug Traffic also reviewed the status of ratification of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and possible additional measures to be taken at the regional level.

The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs represented the United Nations and outlined recent developments related to international drug control.

Group to Enhance UN Drug Structure Set Up

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has appointed a group of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the UN structure for drug abuse control. The establishment of such a group was called for in General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989.

Experts appointed are: Istvan Bayer (Hungary); Winston Davidson (Jamaica); Mahdi Elmandjra (Morocco); Philip O. Emafo (Nigeria); Khairuddin Ibrahim (Malaysia); Nuzhet Kandemir (Turkey); Hans Lundburg (Sweden); Jorge Montaño (Mexico); Herbert Okun (USA); Yacov A. Ostrovsky (USSR); Carlos Alzamora (Peru); Anthony Parsons (UK); Ernesto Savona (Italy); M.M. Sethi (India); and Chavalit Yodmani (Thailand).

Serving in their personal capacity, the group members were selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and of their professional expertise.

Cairo Meeting Requests

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ment training centres and for the appointment of a full-time co-ordinator for drug control matters for the African region within the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs.

It recommended the setting up of a communications network similar to that of Interpol currently servicing the Caribbean region.

The meeting appealed to the international community, especially the industrialized countries, to support the ongoing negotiations for more just commodity prices for primary products to help alleviate the debt burden.

The meeting further considered steps taken by African States relating to the 1988 United Nations Convention.

Francisco Ramos-Galino, Director of the Division, opened the meeting on behalf of the UN Secretary-General. Organized by the Division, the meeting also urged African governments to set up in each country a national drug control co-ordination body.

General Mohammed Fathi Eid (Egypt) served as Chairman of the HONLEA meeting. Other officers were: Peter Masemo Kimanthi (Kenya) and Gondo Tro Emile (Côte d'Ivoire), Vice-Chairmen; E.M. Singini (Malawi), Rapporteur.

Michael Huins, Chief of the Division's Suppression of Illicit Traffic Section, served as Secretary of the meeting.

1988 Convention

As of 1 June 1990, 17 States had ratified or acceded to the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Bahamas, Bahrain, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Jordan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, United Arab Emirates and United States of America.

The Convention is to enter into force 90 days after the 20th instrument of ratification has been deposited with the UN Secretary-General.

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Review Group Meets on Drug Abuse Assessment

A group of experts met from 24 to 25 April 1990 at Vienna to review a draft questionnaire for the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system (IDAAS).

The meeting was opened by the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs who underlined the importance of the task before the group. He expressed appreciation over a special purpose contribution made by the United States of America.

Under the international drug control treaties, States are bound to provide the Secretary-General with information on the working of the treaties within their territories. Such information is provided by completing the annual reports questionnaire designed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Once approved by the Commission, the draft questionnaire under consideration will eventually supersede the relevant part of the annual reports questionnaire currently in use.

Attending the meeting were Emily Adegbokun (Nigeria); Marta Isabel Castro Cardoso (Colombia); Peter Lewis (Trinidad and Tobago); Richard Lindblad (USA); Francisco Perez Perez (Spain); Runothai Singkalvanij (Thailand); and Mohammad Ali Wazir (Pakistan). Dr. Lindblad served as Chairman.

Customs Conference Held in Bulgaria

Twenty-one States were represented at an International Customs Enforcement Conference, sponsored by the Customs Co-operation Council and the Bulgarian Customs Administration from 21 to 25 May 1990 in Varna, Bulgaria. The Conference addressed two important topics for increased co-operation in preventing illicit drug trafficking: actions to be taken to increase the number of States Parties to the Nairobi Convention and co-operation to prevent smuggling of illicit drugs along the Balkan route.

Many representatives spoke of the importance of ratification of both the Nairobi Convention and the 1988 UN Convention, pointing out that their law enforcement provisions were complementary. UNFDAC was represented by Bo Lewin, Technical Adviser, and the DND by Catherine Volz, Chief, Treaty Implementation and Commission Secretariat Section.

Beijing Hosts Seminar

For the second consecutive year, the International Narcotics Control Board, with financial support from Japan, organized at Beijing a training seminar for national drug control administrators in the Asian region from 7 to 11 May 1990.

Participants were from: Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Institute Meets in Berlin

The 18th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence, organized by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, was held at the historic Reichstag in Berlin from 10 to 15 June 1990.

L. Mañueco-Jenkins, Chief, Demand Reduction, Co-ordination of External Relations and Information Section, who represented the DND, addressed the opening session and later presented a review of recent policy developments relating to demand reduction. Also participating were representatives of INCB, UNFDAC, WHO and UNESCO.

Legal Scholar, Former INCB President Dies at 79

Professor Paul J.M. Reuter (France), member of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and eminent international law specialist, died in Paris on 29April 1990.

The Division of Narcotic Drugs learned this news with deep sorrow and expressed its condolences to both the INCB and his family.

Professor Reuter had been a member of the INCB or its predecessor body, the Permanent Central Narcotics Board, since 1948. He served as INCB President from 1974 to 1982.

Since 1964, he was also member of the United Nations International Law Commission.

Professor emeritus at the University of Law, Economics and Social Sciences, Paris, he received numerous distinctions including "La croix de guerre", "La légion d'honneur" and the Balzan Prize for public international law.

As a legal adviser to Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, two of the founding fathers of today's Europe, he played an important role in laying down the conceptual basis that has led to the establishment of European institutions. He also elaborated an innovative and progressive legal framework that has been central to their success.

He made a valuable contribution to the evolution of international law through his participation in several diplomatic conferences, in particular the Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties.

Professor Reuter was the author of several books and articles, particularly in the field of international law.

Professor Paul Reuter

NGOs Urge Concerted Action to Reduce Drug Demand

Acting on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs and the New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse, Eva Tongue (International Council on Alcohol and Addictions), Chairperson of the Vienna Committee, read a statement before the London World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat. Excerpts follow.

"We welcome the opportunity to address this summit, and the recognition it gives to the role and work of non-governmental organizations in the world-wide efforts to reduce the demand for drugs.

"International non-governmental organizations have been involved in demand reduction efforts for many years, both through their own work and through mobilizing community action. This work ranges from education and prevention, through the promotion of healthy and active alternatives to drug use to the provision of direct treatment and rehabilitation services for those who have become drug dependent ...

"Drug problems are not and cannot be the concern solely of national governments and governmental organizations. The international community includes the international non-governmental organizations, they have a valuable role to play in the efforts to reduce the demand for drugs. Through their international and national networks, their work encompasses both specific programmes to reduce the demand for drugs and broad programmes which seek to aid community development. That role has been recognized in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline 'the value of NGOs and government agencies working together on complex national and international problems is nowhere more apparent than in the comprehensive long-term effort to reduce illicit demand for drugs'...

"The Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action and the political declarations of both the ICDAIT and the 17th special session of the General Assembly call for the active involvement of international non-governmental organizations in demand reduction programmes. As individual international NGOs and through the activities of the NGO Committees on drug and substance abuse in New York and Vienna we have responded to these calls.

"The Committees meet regularly to share experience and to offer their expertise. Many of you will already know of the major contribution they made to the ICDAIT through the concurrent NGO Forum and their participation in the conference. They co-ordinate action to mark the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and have done so every year since the day was declared. They provide links between other aspects of the work of the United Nations system and ensure that drug misuse issues are included in relevant conference and meeting agendas. They contribute to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs ...

"It is this partnership between intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations which must be the key to effective demand and supply reduction strategies. The NGO Committees on drug and substance abuse based in Vienna and New York and the international NGOs wish to develop this partnership in order that the energy, enthusiasm and expertise they have may be joined with the commitment of intergovernmental and governmental organizations in the effort to reduce the demand for drugs ...

"To this end, we would wish to make the following proposals.

"The period 1991 to 2000 has been declared the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse. Many other major international events will take place during the decade, for instance, the Summit on the Child and International Year of the Family in 1994. The decade coincides with Health for All by the Year 2000. These periods must provide an opportunity for concerted effort against drug misuse ...

"To enable the partnership to be effective, mechanisms for joint planning and action must be developed. The model of the Sub-commission on (Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East) should be adapted to provide a Sub-Commission on Demand Reduction ... The international NGOs, through their Committees in Vienna and New York would wish fully to participate in such a Sub-Commission and to provide a channel whereby the worldwide NGO community might be engaged in this vital work.

"Finally, international NGOs should be used as channels to reach national NGOs and to stimulate NGO activity especially in developing countries. This could be achieved most effectively by inviting the international NGOs to participate in the Inter-agency Meeting which brings together the United Nations drug control agencies and the specialized agencies to plan programmes of activity. The United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control already use individual NGOs to undertake specific programmes on their behalf. There is now the opportunity to develop this further."

Dr. Inayat Khan (Pakistan), Chief Medical Officer, WHO Psychotropic and Narcotic Drugs Unit, retired from the World Health Organization on 30 April 1990 after 20 years of service with WHO. Since 1976, he had been working in the Division of Mental Health, where his major responsibility was to provide an unbiased opinion on the public health and social problems associated with the use of dependence-producing psychoactive drugs as well as on their therapeutic usefulness.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria, information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the Division's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing co-ordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1990

United Nations System

18-29 June	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Expert Group Meeting to study the enhancement of the efficiency of the UN structure for Drug Abuse Control, first session.	Vienna
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.**	
4-27 July	ECOSOC, second regular session.	Geneva
9-20 July	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting to study economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, second session.	Vienna
23-27 July	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Expert Group Meeting to study the enhancement of the efficiency of the UN structure for Drug Abuse Control, second session.	Vienna
27 August - 7 September	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: 8th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.	Havana
12-14 September	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Inter-agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control.	Geneva
18 September - December	General Assembly, 45th session.	New York
24-28 September	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean.	Aruba
24 September - 2 October	World Health Organization: 27th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.	Geneva
7-10 October	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Sub-Commission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, 27th session.	Teheran
8-25 October	International Narcotics Control Board, 48th session.	Vienna

15-19 October	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific.	Beijing
22-26 October	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Expert Group Meeting on Pre-Trial Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Essential Chemicals.	Bangkok
19-23 November	Division of Narcotic Drugs: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe.	Moscow

Intergovernmental Organizations

27 September - 3 October	ICPO-Interpol: General Assembly, 59th session.	Ottawa
16-19 October	Organization of American States: 8th regular session of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).	To be determined
25-26 October	ICPO-Interpol: 2nd Symposium on Organized Crime.	Lyons, France

26 JUNE 1990

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

DEMAND REDUCTION

THROUGH COMMUNITY ACTION

TOWARDS A WORLD FREE FROM DRUG ABUSE